Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 3, with the following amended paragraph:

As discussed above, the O-ring 58 may be lubricated using any commonly available water resistant lubricant to facilitate smooth movement of the valve stem 32 in the bore 30. The use of a lubricant is especially important in low pressure applications wherein the pressure in the reservoir 12 and the retention force [[(RF)]] (R) are adjusted in such a manner as to allow low pressure liquid releases through the outlet ports 22.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 3, with the following amended paragraph:

Figs. 8-12 illustrate a second embodiment of the present invention. In general, the second embodiment is similar to the first embodiment. The valve 110 utilizes the same type of reservoir 112 and regulator 45 as described for the first embodiment. Like the first embodiment, the valve 110 incorporates a housing 120 defining a bore 130 extending longitudinally through it with the lower end of the bore 130 in fluid communication with the reservoir 112, and at least one outlet port 122 extending generally transversely to the bore 130. A liquid distribution channel 134 fluidly connects the outlet port 122 with a sprinkler head 136. A T-fitting 168 having a pressure gauge 170 attached thereto is in fluid communication with the bore 130 between the outlet ports 122 and the reservoir 112. The pressure gauge 170 allows a user to determine the pressure at which the activation force (A) exceeds the retention force (R) for use when adjusting the operational characteristics of the valve 110 by adding or removing counterweights 160 and/or adjusting the strength and/or number of the magnets 146. The feedback from the pressure gauge 170 also helps the operator adjust the flow regulation rate into the reservoir 112. For example, by observing how rapidly the pressure increases, you can easily adjust the flow of fluid into the reservoir 112, such as by adjusting a tap, changing emitters, or modifying the volume of the reservoir 112, to get the desired intermittent frequency rate for the valve 110. The T-fitting 168 is connected with the valve housing 120. The T-fitting 168 defines a second bore 131 in alignment with the bore 130 of the valve housing 120. In one example, an intermediate fitting 133, defining a third bore 135, couples the valve housing 120 to the T-fitting

168. It is envisioned that the gauge 170 could be used and fitted with the other embodiments discussed herein in substantially the same manner as discussed above. It is envisioned that the gauge 170 may be connected with the valve housing 120 in other configurations. For example, the gauge 170 can be directly connected with the valve housing 120 via a threaded aperture, and one or more of the intermediate fittings may be eliminated or arranged differently. The lower portion of the T-fitting 168 is directly connected with a second base 137, or, in one example, via an additional fitting [[145]] 148.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 5, with the following amended paragraph:

As best illustrated in Fig. 8, the second base 137 includes a cross member 139 having a first end 141 and a second end 143, and having a first support member 145 connected transversely to the first end 141 of the cross member and having a second support member 147 connected transversely to the second end 143 of the cross member. The second base 137 defines a generally H-shaped structure. The additional intermediate fitting [[145]] 148 defines two threaded male ends and defines a ~~third~~ fourth bore [[147]] 150, and is fluidly coupled at its lower end to a fluid channel 149 defined by the cross member 139, the fluid coupling being about midway between the first support member 145 and the second support member 147. In this embodiment, the fluid channel 149 is L-shaped (not shown) with the vertical section of the L defining and opening at the top of the support member 145, and the transverse lower section of the L defining an opening in the front face of the support member 147. A female fitting 151 adapted to receive and connect the reservoir 112 is connected to the front face of the cross member adjacent the L-shaped channel, and in fluid communication with the fluid channel 149. Accordingly, in this embodiment, fluid flows between the reservoir 112 and the valve 110 through the fluid channel 149 defined by the second base 137. This base 137 may be readily exchanged with the base 14 described with reference to the first embodiment, and the reservoir 112 fluidly connected with the inlet of the valve 110.